## THE STATE OF EUROPE.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28, 1855. The meager dispatch of Gen. Simpson, written in a schoolboy style, has created general dissatisfaction, and impressed people with the firm convic-tion that a commander whose ideas are so confused that he is unable to put them on paper in a decent way, cannot have the clear head necessary for a military command. The graphic description of the espture of the Malakoff given by General, now Marshal Pelissier, and the masterly report of Gen. Niel contrast as favorably with the English production, as the success at the Malakoff with the defeat at the Redan. The French plan, as appears by the official dispatch, was to storm the Malakoff as soon as the bombardment had destroyed or silenced the batteries of the enemy and exhausted the energies of the garrison. The Malakoff once taken, combined attacks on the two redans and the Central bastion were to divide the Russian forces and to prevent them from concentrating the efforts of the garrison for the recapture of the Kornileff bastion; since if the French could gain sufficient time for establishing themselves in the Malakoff,

Sevastopol was virtually taken. Pelissier's, or rather Niel's plan was carried out to the letter. Precisely at noon a strong column of French stormed the Malakoff, and their first impetuous rush carried them without considerable loss far into the work. The Russians were evidently surprised, but soon began to form for the expulsion of the daring intruders. Now the signal was given for the attack of the two redans, and of the Central bastion. The English, by the mismanagement of Gen. Simpson, were led to the shambles. Their storming column, which, under a tremendous fire, had to traverse six times as long a distance as the French, was insufficient to make a good lodgment in the Redan, into which they bravely penetrated. The reserves arrived only by driblets, and in spite of Colonel Windham's gallantry, who covered himsel with glery, the men could not be formed in sufficient strength to carry the breastwork, from behind which the Russians blazed away upon the English. It seems incredible, and still it is true, that Gen. Simpson sent no second column to sup. port the brave men who struggled in the apex of the triangle of the Redan. When at last Colonel Windham himself went back to the trenches to bring up the support, for which he had in vain sent four officers in succession, all of them wounded or killed in clearing the open space between the Redan and the trenches, it was already too late. The storming party was expelled from the work by the overpowering rush of the Russian reserves. It was for full two hours that the English bore the brunt of the Russian attack, and warded off a concentration of the bostile forces against the captors of the Malakeff. The French made the best of the respite. They gained by the sacrifice of the Eng ish, and the French left attack on the Little Reden divided the Russians for one hour longer. Sill the victory was not easily won even on the Malshoff, and seeing the desperate struggle, Pelissier had to send word to Gen. Simpson, inquiring whether he intended to renew the attack. The English commander replied it was imporsible, but that he was preparing for a new attack the next morning, as if such an attack would still have been necessary if the French could maintain themselves in the Malakoff; while if the sterming party were ence expelled from the key of the position, no success at the Redan could be maintained. Gen. Simpson evidently did not understand the real meaning of the affair. The French and Sardinians likewise continued their attack on the Central bastion, but all the dispatches and reports and correspondence are silent about this episode of the assault. I: seems to have been disastrous, for we read in Pelissier's report of 1,400 missing l'renchmen. They could not have been captured at the Malakoff; they must therefore have belonged to the column, the exploits of which remain without a chronicler. After the side atticks on the two redans and the Central bastion were repu sed by the garrison, it attacked furiously with con. trated forces, the French party holding the Korpileff bastion: but it was too late. At 44 o'clock in the afternoon the struggle was over; three Russian attacks had been repulsed with a fearful carpage on both sides. Prince Gorchakoff at last retreated, and with admirable skill evacuated the burning town during the night without any further loss. The Allies report 10,004 men hors de combat, killed, wounded or missing, that is to say, a loss of thirty-seven men in every minute of the struggle, and as the Russian loss cannot have been smaller, there was one man killed or wounded every second for four and a half successive hours. We shudder when our imagination

which the victory of the Allies has had on the The Austrian government has sent its ablest negotiator, Baron Proliesch, to Paris, to ascertain the disposition of the Emperor as to a renewal of the Vienna conferences. The mission failed completely, since Napoleon declared that the Vienna conferences bad created such distrust and suspicion in England that they could not be renewed under any circumstances. Should Russia really be anxious to make peace, let her send her propositions to Paris through the instrumentality of Aus' tria; the Cabinet of Vienna might be the medium but not the mediator of the peace. Any further proposition must proceed from Russia

dwells upon such carnage and such concentration

of human suffering. The day after the victory the empty town was plundered by the victors, and the

work of destruction commenced by the Russians

was completed. The docks are as yet unburt, and

excite the admiration of the allied officers. Im-

mense stores of war material fell into the hands of

the Allies, who boast now of 4,000 Russian can-

nons captured as evidences of their prowess. Still

their task is not yet completed. Great activity

reigns on the northern side of the harbor : new

fortifications are continually rising, and there is

no sign perceptible of an impending evacuation of

the Sivernaya. The Vienna Mititary Journal,

known for its philo-Russian spirit, and the Russian

Nord at Brussels, predict a battle and a defeat of

the Allies, but the number of Russian deserters.

increasing continually since the fall of Sevastopol.

is an unfailing symptom of the demoralizing effect

The western papers learn now with surprise what I wrote you long ago, that while the Russian Black sea fleet was destroyed before Sevastopol, a new fleet was building at Nikolaieff, where the deckyards are in full operation. They now see that the paval activity of Russia never centered at Sevastepol, but on the Bug and Dnieper. A campaign in Bessarabis, an attack upon Odessa, Kinburn, Oczakoff, and Nikolaieff, enter now into the programme of the allied powers, in case Russia should not sue fir peace.

The reports from Kare are estisfactory. The

Winter, which will force the Russians to retrest on account of the difficulty of the communicati me and the scarcity of beasts of transport for the commissariat.

The affairs of Naples remain as threatening as before, as expected by the discontented Sicilians, who watch events with eagerness, ready to rise at the first favorable opportunity. The English and French are not satisfied with the apology of King Bomba and with the dismissal of Signor Mazza, the obnoxious chief of police. It becomes evident that the king was only dodging the Allies, and the dismissal of Prince Ischitella from the ministry, where he represented the moderate party, willing to remain on good terms with England and France, is taken as an evidence of a hestile feeling toward the Allies. We may soon hear of great news from that quarter. Italian affairs may involve Lord Palmerston with great Parliamentary difficulties, since the Irish brigade seem to be willing to take up the cudgels for the Pope and King Bomba, and against the unity and independence of Italy. Such a course would be absurd, and therefore it is most probable with those gentlemen and acute statesmen; it would be the exact counterpart of Mitchell's pro-slavery policy

Admiral Pamphiloff, the last survivor of the naval commanders present at Sinope, found his death at the assault on Sevastopol; all the Black sea-fleet and its admirals lie buried under the ruins of the far-famed town.

The barvest is now completed all over Europe, and turns out to be far less satisfactory than was expected. In France the deficiency is estimated at seven millions of hectolitres. Napoleon sees that it is impossible to depress the price of bread artificially, and has promised not to in erfere with the commerce of grain for the next Winter, as he did last year, by importing wheat on government account. Still he has opened a credit of ten milliens francs for allevisting the distress of the working classes, and for providing them with labor at public works in the chief towns of France. The extension of the "Credit Mobile," a company which is about to monopolize all the great industrial enterprises, fills him likewise with apprehensions. This company, which he patronized in its first beginning, and at the head of which his half brother. Count Morny, exerts his talent for financial operations, has now amalgamated all the omnibus enterprices and all the gas companies of Paris; it is interested in the extension of the Rue Rivoli; it owns the Strasbourg and the Southern railways; it furnishes Coolies to the West Indies; it has taken the lease of the Austrian railways, and is just about to establish a branch at Vienna, and to assist the Austrian Minister of Finances in his financial schemes for bolstering up the credit of Austria. The extension of the company, the swindling character of some of its eterprises, of which it is accused by the Mesers. Rothschild, and the great banker monopolists of Europe, and the facilities and encouragement which it offers to the gambling propensities of the Parisians, kave alarmed the Emperor, and he has given a hint to Messrs. Pereira and Count Morny not to expand too much, and to break off their negotiations with the Austrian Minister. The affair made quite a sensation at the Paris Bourse, and may lead to great financial complications. The hostility between the Rothschilds and the Credit Mobile is a fact of political importance not to be overlooked under the present circumstances of Europe. A. P. C.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG. Correspondence of The M. Y. Tribune.

ST PETERSBURG, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855. "Russia is strong-great is the Russian God," is all I hear arous dime; every hostility toward the Govern ment is silences in face of the common danger. Rus sia always begun its campaigns badly; the distances are our plague; but we shall rise as one man, an then, wee to the enemy! Count Soukhazonet is ap pointed to the Crimes, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Read. He is very old, but a very learned artitleryman, who distinguished himsel at the battle of Leipzig, and has since acquired the reputation of being a professional gambler. Now we see our mistakee; it was a great one not to be prepared in the Crimea to repulse the disembarkation; a greater one not to have fortified the entrance to the The Government thought that it would cost more than all the versels of that sea are worth. and row we perceive the fault; but alas! when it is too late to make amends. We have sacrificed our best men through useless sorties at Savastopol; but human life is very cheap in Russia. It is repeatedly said everywhere here that we are undergoing a second edition of 1812 Agentleman added: "and it will be the last." He was summoned to General Galakhoff, the great chief of police, and desired to explain his meaning. I mean," said be, "that after this war all the Powers engaged in it will become bankrupt and unable to carry on another war." Being a young man of

good family he was not prosecuted, but were the late emperor living he would of course have had to repent

The Government wishes to increase the patriotism of its subjects and permits conversation on the probable emancipation of the seris. When Kisseleff left Paris. where he was our minister, you know, he said: "Well, if we are to be defeated we shall gain the sympathics of Europe, now bestowed upon the Poles and the Hungarians." I think we possess already those of your countrymen, and it is no more a shame to be a Russian. The Russian party was greatly opposed to the intervention in Hungary in 1849, but Count Nesschode wan'ed to save the Austrian monarchy. Now he reaps the bad fruits of his policy; for Austria cannot pardon us her weakness and her salvation. while the Magyars justly make us share a part of their hatred toward Austrians. Yet our officers fraternized with them everywhere they could, and openly they expressed their contempt against Austria. That is what the Austrians cannot forget. We should not always be blamed for our want of liberalism, for we are, rext to the Americans, the youngest nation, and we had not the experience your forefathers brought with them from England. But I must tell you two facts In Poland our officers said to the Poles: "Fight we 'must, but we are ready to assist you'll you behave convelves well." In Hangary a Russian coione offered to Georgey to go over to him with 20,0 men. What did the Hungarian general? Ho de nounced the colonel to General Rudiger, and the con spirator was shot. I can assure you that the Polish peasants are happier with is than they were under their aristocratical masters, and as to our own revolutionists abroad, we charge them with want of moderation They don't know where to stop and will destroy family and church, which is not liked by the majority with us nor snywhere else. Our present Emperor is goodbearted, but you cannot form an idea of the laxury and debauchery of our high classes, at least in the two metropolises, and if they are now visited with some hard triels, it is but justice. Revolutions are not happy things, as some people would like us to suppose, but spechs of blood and ruin, and though

Next year it is likely the Allies will attempt to take Petersburg. If they disembark on the shores before Cronstadt with a large body of troops, they can march on toward our capital, but probably they will be descated before they reach it. Their fleet becoming disengaged from the Crimes, it is not impossible at all that they will unite all their forces against the fortreas is able to resist Gen. Muravieff until Baltic. Louis Napoleon poettively said: "You must

yours succeeded, are there not many which have

"not be astonished were we next year to go to St-

As Gorchakoff wrote: "Our works suffer much, I may say to you that our country begins to suffer too, but the power of suffering is very great indeed with us. Much of the sufferiog could be relieved by a withdrawal of the prohibition of the exportation of wheat. The great supplies coming from America should prove to our Government the impossibility of reducing the Allies by famine.

A Polish gentleman who was sent to Kiew to purchase horses for the government, with a sum of 680,000 roubles, went to Warsaw, and thence to Paris. But we bope that notwithstanding the war, he will be

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INSIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY.

INSIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY: Or, A TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS. By C. G. PARSONS, M. D. 12mm., pp. 318.

With the design of becoming acquainted with

the practical working and results of the Slavery system, the author of this work made an extensive tour in the Southern States during the years 1852 and 1853. Having a number of influential friends connected with the institution, he enjoyed an opportunity to gain a more intimate access to i's secret operations than is usually in the power of "outsiders." His visit, moreover, was at a favorable time. It took place just after the adoption of the Compromise measures in Congress. The temporary lull which ensued was friendly to observation. Many persons at the South believed that all agitation had ceased, and the espionage of slaveholders over the movements of northern men was less than had been known for years. Dr. Parsons traveled through Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, and the Carolinas, but his principal inquiries with regard to the condition of learning and religion, and the effect of the system upon masters, non-slaveholders, and slaves, were made more particularly in the State of Georgia. No single State, in his opinion, exhibits a fairer view of the whole system. Though not in so mild a form as in Virginia and Maryland, still more repulsive aspects of it may be seen in the Carolinas and the south-western States. In order to obtain a correct knowledge of the manners and customs of the people, the author engaged at different times in various occupations. For some time he traveled in the interior as agent for a commission house in the city of Savannah, purchasing cotton, corn, hides, &c. At another time he was employed by a lumber company to superintend the building of their mills in the county, and take charge of their manufacturing business. His attention was especially directed to the planting districts, where the native slaveholder is found alone with his slaves, free from the influence of northern men, and where the legitimate results of the institution are fully dis-

With regard to the question of the contentment of the slaves in a state of bondage, Dr. Parsons

makes some apposite suggestions:

Northern men and women who visit their relations in the South, usually find them in the cities and villages, where they see the slaves enjoying the comforts of a poor bed and other privileges, which slaves in the country selcom, if ever, enjoy. They are liable, therefore, te form too favorable opinions of the concilion and treatment of the slaves; and they often hot estly arrive at the conclusion that they are in a better condition than the poor colored population of ndition than the poor colored population of

Sometimes one is allowed to inquire of the slaves Sometimes one is allowed to inquire of the slaves themselves how they fare. The auswer aimost invariably is, that they fare well—have kind masters—are contented and happy—do not desire their freedom if it can only be obtained by leaving the family of their master, and their good home, to which they are ariently attached; and the inquirer decides that the northern abolitionists have greatly exaggerated their sufferings. He does not know that the slave has been concated to deceive in these matters; and he before that he is contented and happy simply because he can so.

At a hotel where I was boarding in the city of At a hotel where I was boarding in the city of Savar nah there was a Christian slave named "John." His wife had been torn away from him and carried into the back country a distance of twenty-live nales. John's affection was so strong that he had several times "run away" to see her, though he was always whipped severely on his return. At last his master tolo him that he must give up the old wife and take a new one. Accordingly, he "bought a wife for John," at d commanded the save to regard and treat her as his acid. Licht refused to obey and was whipped again his wife. John refused to obey and was whipped again and again, but he did not yield. A northern gentlement who was not acquainted with these facts had fequently asserted that the elawes were happy, and I suggested that inquiries be made of "honest John," touch my his domestic enjoyments. The bell was rung and John came in.

me if you would like to be free."
"O no, master," re lied John, quickly; "I don't
want to be free no how."
"Then you have a kind master, have you, John!"
"Yes, I have a kind master, and I don't want to be "Then you prefer to stay with your present master,

Johr, rather than to be made free, or go to any other place to live, you say?"
"I recken I rather remain here," answered John, because I don't know what worse hards I may fall

into."
"There, now what do you say," said the gentleman, turning to me, "about the discontent of the I think John has deceived you, sir," I replied.

"Has be satisfied you that he is contented and

"Has be satisfied you had not be happy?"
"Most certairly; I have no doubt be is so,"
"In this you are entirely mistaken, sir, and John sets it, but he dare not undeceive you. I secured his confidence a few days ago, and he told me the story of his wrongs, afflictions and sufferings.
"And row, John," said I, "sil you state the facts connected with your treatment on account of your wife, that my friend here, who is also your friend, may know the truth in this matter? Speak freely; my know the truth in this matter? Speak freely; ou shall not be betrayed." John then threw off the wask, and stated the sim-

p'e facts. The affecting stery would melt any heart except that of a slaveholder. The northern merchant except that of a slavemoner. The northern mercant acknowledged that he was never before so artfully de-ceived. And these false representations, which the slaves are compelled to make for their own security, have kept northern men in ignorance of their true

Having spent his early years upon a farm, the author was naturally led to examine the agricultural resources and condition of the country in his excursions into the interior. He gives a good deal of interesting information upon this subject.

The Atlantic const of these States is a broad, level able land, varying in width from one hundred to two undeed miles, and seldom attaining an elevation of more than 150 feet. It is said to be divided into the more than 150 ket. It is said to be divided into three terraces rising one above another as you go back from the reaboard, each one being distinctly marked by different sinds of plants and trees. But the elevation is so small as rearely ever to be noticed without accurate measurement. The whole of it is evidently of marine formation and was at some remote period submerged. The soil is not deep and is entirely formed from the decomposition of vegetable deposits upon a base of sand which everywhere underlies it. The first terrace includes what are called the bottom

lards which have a deep, rich surface soil, formed of shica and clay loam, combined with large quantities of vegetable matter deposited in the ireshets, which are very frequent in Winter, and cause most of the rivers to overflow their banks. They extend to k from a half mile to one or two miles from the rivers. Being situated so low as to be overflown every heavy rain, they are not much cultivated. A little Yankee enes-prise would dive them, and thus easily convert them to valuable wheat fields.

FOREST TREES. The table lands produce a luxuriant growth of hard

pine, pitch pine and yellow pine. All these species of pine are very valuable for sh ptimber, and vast quantities of it are annually transported to the North in that purpose. The hard are yellow pine are both sometimes found on the bottom latds, where they attain a mammoth size among the magnificent forests of oak that abound there. The large pine trees need for masts of ships are usually taken from the low

The white oak, as well as the live and redoak, grows to an enormous size on the bottoms. This species— quercus albus—(called "basket" oak in the South, is

so heavy that it cannot be rafted green, and hence little of it is reen in masket. The wood is tough and durable, and is used in making all kieds of farming utansits, carriages, and even busices—shenes its name. In one of my excursions, finding one of these trees blown down, I measured it. It was six foet in diameter at the butt, and four feet in diameter eighty feet from the root. The express tree and sweet-gum are found in awamps or bottom lands. Both are often seen from four to six feet in diameter. The express is a light, soft wood, and is often used for making canous. Boards and shingles are also made from it, and as it is easily wrought, it is a frequent substitute for Northern white pure for the interior finishing of houses. The sweet-gum is very heavy and hard when seasoned It is the best wood in the country for keels of vessels, naves of wheels, or any purpose where iron firmness naves of wheels, or any purpose where iron firmness

naves of wheels, or any parpose where two arinness and tenacity are required.

These lewland forests present a beautiful appearance when adorned with deep foliage and enlivered with the variegated flowers of Spring. But in Winter, when denuted of leaves, the long, gray, living mose that grows thick and hangs from every branch, gives them as somber and dreary aspect far from agreeable. This moss is sometimes used for beds.

The reckless waste of these valuable foree's of timber in the South is truly astonishing to a Yankee.

The reckless waste of these valuable force's of fun-ber in the South is truly astonishing to a Yankee.
The pine and oak standing on the banks of their riv-ees, so near that the ax man can fell them in—and so near the terbors that the chopper's blows can be heard from the vessels—are girdled and destroyed for no purpose but to let the rays of the sun in upon the cot-ton and corn. And whole forests of pine are frequently destroyed to obtain a "crop of turpentine." On the backs of the Alignache within a degree miles of the alid ly destroyed to obtain a "crop of turpentine." On the benks of the Altamaha, within a dozen miles of the old city of Darien, I saw all the pines "boxed" for a distance of several miles. The outer bank is all taken off up eight or ten feet from the ground, spiral grooves are then out round the tree, and near the ground a deep noteh is cut into the tree, lowest on the inside, next the heart, forming a vessel in which to catch the turpeatine. This process destroys the life of the tree. The timber is aff wasted, the fires soon get in and burn up the ten count for the tree with the soil, and the lands are left barall the growth and the soil, and the lands are left bar

ren and worthices.

Timber lands on the banks of that river and its tributaries, covered with large pine and oak, from twenty to fifty thousand feet to the sere, were in the market when I was there at one dollar per acre. Make Geor-gia a Free State, and these lands would be worth from five to twenty dollars per acre, and would not long re-

PRODUCTIONS. Of the agricultural productions of the South it sunnecessary for me to give a detailed account. the great staple is well known to be cotton, which the leaving article among the exports of our ountry. Some account of the manner of cultivating its, as well as other crops, will be found in another this, as well as other crops, will be found in another chapter. Beside ection, rice, sugar and tobacco are produced in large quantities. Corp. wheat, tye, oats, heans, barley, and other grains common in the Nortz can be raised as well in the South, and if cotton, rice, cen be raised as well in the South, and if cotron, rice, tobacco and sugar, were not more profitable, and especially if they were not better adapted to slave labor, cereal productions would abound in the South more than in the North. Sweet potatoes are raised in great abundance in most of the Stave States. The soil and climate are also peculiarly favorable for the cultiva-tion of silk, which free labor would produce in great quanti les and to great profit. The cultivation of silk was introduced into Virginia as early as 1009, and in a pemplet published about that time it was said that "there are silke worms, and plenty of cultivation." where he same worms, and plenty of mulbarie trees where by Indies, gentlewomen and inthe children being set in the way to do it, may be all imploint, with pleasure, making silke comparable to that of Persia, Turkey, or any other." But Slavery was with pleasure, making silke comparable to that of Persis, Trukey, or any other." But Slavery was soon afterward introduced into Virginia, and "ladies" and gentlewomen were above labor, and the s aves, being incapable of callivating silk, were set to raising tobacce. In 1703 the cultivation of all was com-menced in South Carolina, but failed for the same reamenced in South Caronna, but mised for beameredson. Slaves could mise the more profitably. It was
also introduced into Georgia when it was first settled,
in 1703. Like all new enterprises success was not
always uniform. But completely quantities were
produced, and being encouraged by bounties, it bid
faut to become a permanent branch of industry. But
the contract in 170 and the entire of time.

The cetton plant is an annual one, very vigorous, and it exhausts the soil rapidly. It requires less mosture than corn, and there are suffers less in the mosture than corn, and there are suffers less at the severe drouths of a long, hot season. The seeds are planted as early in the Spring as corn, as it requires a long time to grow. The field is formed late beds by the double farrow, about three feet apart, and the seed is sown on the top of the bed, a few inches apart, like appleareds in the nursures. The cotton plant resembles little apple trees of three or four years growth, when both are seen in Winter, denuced of foliage. The capsule, or ball, which contains the cotton, is an inch or more in clameter, and resembles, in color and consistence, the puff remaining from a decomposed apple or ence, the puff remaining from a decomposed apple or

Slavery was introduced in 1749 and the culture of rice,

and a terward of cotton, gave it the death blo #.

When the cotton capsule is broken by the early frosts the cotten expands and unfolds. appearing at httle distance like the full blown white rose. Its attact ment to the capsule, when fully matured, is so s'cader that it can be picked off as casily as the leaves of the rose just reary to fall. The pickers take it in their barkers to the gin house. This building always reminds the Yankee of the old cider mill where the norse

minds the Yankee of the old cider mill where the horse walked around on the ground, and the apples were put into the hopper in the story above.

The cotten gin is a very valuable machine, of Yankee Invention, for which cotton growers have expressed peculiar gratinade. Like most useful inventions, the gin is very simple in its construction. As you look upon it, it appears like a cylinder made of circular saws. But it is a drum of wood, about three feet in length, the size of the base-drum used by bands of music, encircled with saws two feet in diameter. The raws are one-fourth of an inch apart, in a horizontal position, with teeth all looking forward, like the splitwition, with teeth all looking forward, like the su ting saw. It is made to revolve with sufficient velocity by a single-horse power. The cotton is brought in ontact with this drum of saws by the receiver, which has one side covered with strong parallel wires. The saws tear the cotton apart, and draw it between the wires, which are too near together to admit the see is, and they fall to the ground. The cotton is swept from the saws by a revolving brush, and is then ready to be

baled for the market.

The volatile oil and ammoula of the seed render it valuable as a manure. After fermestation in the heap has destroyed its power to vegetate, it is often used for this purpose, being dropped in the hill with corn, and seeds of other annual plants. Cotton is the most certain and profitable production of all dry, arable lands tain and profitable production of all dry, arable lands in hot climates. And they plant the old fields as long as they will yield two dollars' worth to the acre. RICE.

RICE.

The "rice fields" are principally reclaimed from lands lying on the margins of rivers, near the eccan. Dikes of carth are thrown up around the fields to prevent the tide waters from overflowing them. Toey are then planted with dee, in drills about one foot apert. The fresh water from the river above is then admitted through gaves in the dikes until the field is entirely covered. The water prevents grass and weeds from growing among the rive, while the rice will grow under water. After the rice comes up and grows a few inches, the water is drained off afford opportunity to replant or thin out, as may be necessary. The field is then flowed again with free necessary. The field is then flowed again with fresh water, which is allowed to remain several weeks be-fore the accord draining, prior to the matering of the rice for the barvest.

The last draining off of the wa'ers occurs in the hot weather of August and September, which occasions so much disease and death on the rise fields at that season. The vegetable matter which has been decomposed by the water, when exposed to a hot sun fills the amosphere with poisorous gases. The materia the a mosphere with poisorous gases. The materia thus generated is diffused through the surrounding country. The African constitution results the effects of it longer than may other. The absorbent vessels, where effice it is to take up whatever is undealthy in the system and throw it off, act more efficiently in systems that perspire freely. Hence the eggro, who sweats more profusely than the white man, wards off the ever much longer on the rice plantstions. I am fully satisfied, from this fact alone, that the growing of rice in those unhealthy localities would be shouly abandored if the labor of the colored man could not be obtained.

FARMING TITENSUS.

Perhaps there is no better test of the civilization of by people than can be seen in their agricultural uplements. I had long known that nearly all the really valuable inventions and discoveries made in our country had their origin in the Free States. But the leading interest in the South has been, not mechanical, but a cricultural. It was not unnatural, therefore, for the North to excel in this respect. But since almost the entire interest of the Sunh is in forming, I expected in this cognitionat to find some evidences of skill and progress. But I was dis appointed.

appointed.

The "aigger hoe" was first introduced into Virginia as a substitute for the pow, in breaking up the soils. The law fixes its weight at four pounds—as heavy as the wooman's ax! It is still used, not only in Virginia, but in Georgia and the Carolinas. The planters tell us, as the reason for its use, that the negroes would break a Yankee hoe in pieces upon the first root or stone that mightibe in their way. An instructive commentary on the difference between fice and law labor! Cracker plow bae no part like the Yankee

plew, below the beam, except the toft handle. This is more of backet oak, is about four in hes square, and a foot long, or deep, below the beam. The lower and of this handle, which is faced with a plate of wrought wos, half an inch thick, is all there is that makes it a plot. The right handle is croked and fastened to

the beam at the lewer end and to the left handie, by a pair of rundles. It turns a furrow only four inches wide, but it is made to land about a foot. It turns the four inches over upon the other eight, and thus goes over the ground as fast as the Yankes plow. The holder of the Cracker plow has little power over the beam when the plow strikes a root, or a stone, as the base of the plow is culy four inches square. Hence, when the plow is culy four inches square. Hence, when the plow stops sundenly at a root or a rock, the impetus of the mule jerks the forward end of the beam down, and 'Cuffee' is thrown up on the handles. It is a laughabe sight to see a large number of boys and girls plowing in the new fields, where some of them are being constantly tossed up in this manner.

The harrow is seldom used except in so wing grain, and not often then. It is easily made and more easily exceptibed, as it is wholly constructed of the top of a tree, dragged over the ground too foremost, having the limbs upon the lower side cut off to such a length that they serve as keeth in the harrow.

The ox-yoke is a straight stick of hard pine, squarehewn, about four inches thick, six inches wide and from four to five feet long—of equal size the whole length. It is not like the Yankee yoke, crooked down between the exen and excavated on the necks—adayted to sit easy and not chafe—having sufficient strength with the least possible weight—and so constructed that she oxen can apply their recks and shouldes in the best manner to move the heaviest load with the least brute force and loes of muscular strength. A pair of oxen will draw twice as beavy a load in the Yankee yoke as in there used in Georgia.

One peculiarity in the Cracker's mode of traveling

draw twice as beavy a load in the I stake yoke as there used in Georgia.

One peculiarity in the Cracker's mode of traveling to market always amuses the Yankee. Instead of sating himself in his wagon, to gaide the horse, the Cracker rides his horse, and the wagon comes along behind, joliting over roots and stumps and stones. I hunghed heartily at seeing a Cracker with two sorefooted little regro boys, all on one jackass, with a wagon-load of cabbage attached, following after.

The west translesse testures of plantation-life are

The most repulsive teatures of plantation-life are

depicted in the following extract: I spent a few days near a large plantation in the

I spent a few days near a large plantation in the country, whose owner had five hundred slaves; and I had fee access to their buts. They were never required to labor hard, as the master only desired to make the plantation support itself. His only profit was the increase of the slaves, which amounted sometimes to twenty-five thousand dollars a year. But though the slaves were not overtasked, they were provided with only a peck of cora a week. His overseer was ordered to precare coarse waled doth enough to make each of them two garmants a year. Hats and shoes were provided in Winter for the wood-chopers and ferce-builders, but for no others. The whole experse for food and clothing, rectoning the price of the cora and cloth at the market value, could not have exceeded fen dollars to each slave.

There was very little labor done on that plantation. One northern man would perform as much as five of those slaves. And yet I never saw a more misorable, degraded, despairing family of human beings. Debts, taxes and expenses of all kinds were paid by the sale of slaver, and the "soul-driver" was an almost weekly visitor. There was not an unbrokes family among them—not even perents and children living together, excepting the mothers who were nursing their infants and their correcake at the sound of the horn at daybresk and march in slow and solemn precession to the corn fields. When they reached the place where they had left their hoes the evening before, a long distance from the huts—as the fields hear by had been worn out—they laid their infants down in the "gum craches"—troughs can be placed and one hood a long out-they laid their infants down in the out - troughs cut in logs - and each one houd a long row out and back in season to neurish the infants an row out and back in season to nourish the lufants and eat the diener-cake at noon. Then they heed two more rows before returning to the cheerless buts to rest their weary limbs at right. When they reached the buts they took one quart of co.a cach, and putting it into a mortar—made by themselves by burning a hole mro the end of a pine log—they pounded it into coarse meal with a wooden or iron pertle. After this they put one-third of it into the ketile and boiled it for supper, and then kneaded the remainder into a cake and put it into the embers to be baked for breakfast and diener the next day. They then laid down on the ground—st the luts had no floors—a d slept, some on a few fifthy old rags, others on a thin layer of ice straw, until the horn called them again to perform tice staw, and it the horn ealed them again to perform their daily round of chreckess tail. One look at those slaver—and they had a kind master, if by a indness is

rlaves—and they had a kind master, if by kindness is only meant not to whip or overtask—would have been enflicient to convince any northern man that happiness is incompatible with such a condition.

When provisions are very scarce, the slaves suffer much from hunger on some of the large plantations.

"I have known claves to suffer so much from hunger," said a genti-man to me residing in a pace called "Cave Run." South Carolins. "that they were accustomed to eat unclean bega's and birds, fish, insects and reptiles. I have known them to eat alligators, crows, only for, and other things that nobody would eat if

owls, &c., and other things that nobody would eat if sufficient wholesome food could be obtained to keep them from starvation!"

"The cogs," he added, "fare better than the slaves, with some masters—because whipping will not pre-

"When I was a small boy," said a faithful slave

"When I was a small boy," said a faithful slave belonging to J. R. of Cave Run, "I was set to cooking alligators for master's bounds, and an old slave-weath frequently came to me to beg some of the cooked alligator to ent. She would say she was hungry—and I could not refuse her some dogs' mest.

"It was quite a large business," he on inued, "to cook for thirty degs; and it had to be done in style. I was often whipped for letting the dogs' dioner burn, or for letting them steal their tood between meals—ulthough I was not allowed to whip them—or for not having enough cooked ready for them when they would come home unexpectedly from a chase. And many a time have I wished I had been made a deg instead of a slave, when I saw bow much better the dogs fired a slave, when I saw bow much better the dogs fared than the slaves, and felt how much more kind their is were to them then to me, and how ter they were treated in every respect than I was. It may seem strange to you, master, but I encied the dog

I have heard much said about the time allowed to I have heard much said about he time showed to claves to work for themselves, in cultivating garden and cern patches, raising poultry, &c. Those slaves who are indulyed with such privileges are left, gener-ally to provide themselves with hars, and shoes, and tobacco, or any other little articles of luxury, for which they must spend the avails of their labors on the Sabbath or in the right, when they need to rest. But the number that are permitted to labor at all for such purposes is very small. Indeed, I must say that very little regard is had to the comfort of the great mass of the slave population. There are many honorable indi-vidual, and a few neighborhood exceptions. But the great object of the master is to derive the greatest possible profit, at the least possible expense, provided that be does not endanger the life and be with and value of his slaves. This is all that is comprehensed in the po-curiary idea of slave laber.

In relation to the punishments to which slaves are In relation to the punishments to which slaves are exposed, and often subjected, it is not my purpose to give any detailed account. Occasional instances came under my notice, which I have narrated, in connection with other incidents. In this manner the reader may been the facts quite as correctly, and much more agreeably to himself, than he could by perusing an entire chapter of sufferings and tortures. It is enough for any one who unders ands anything of human nature to knew that the slave is helpless, powerless, autrocted, in the hands of his master. Admitting that slaves are no werse than other men, it cannot be otherwise than true that their slaves of an suffer terribly. The same number of northern mee, if they has the same power over their fellow-creatures, if there was no restraints in society around them upon their pass-ions—their anger, malice, revenge, cupidity, lust— would exhibit a degree of depravity of which we have

ow no conception now no conception.

I wil, however, give a brief description of the instruments of tortune which are in common use in the Sourr. In this department the slaveholders exhibit nore mechanical shift and power of invention than in their implements of husbandry.

THE THUMB-SCREW.

I walled rine mikes over bottom-land, much of the may in water and is deep, to see a slave who was wearing this instrument. The boy was riding a mure in the cotten-field, drawing a plow which was held by his mother. I impaired his age, but neither them other nor son could give it. I judged him to be about cittern. He had been wearing the arms two days. the moiner. I hapares his age, but not be about other hor son could give it. I judged him to be about eithern. He had been wearing the a new two days. He raid that it caused him but little pain at first; but after the sa-ching commenced in the taumb, the pain after the sa-ching commenced in the taumb, the pain continued to in rease, and be was already suffering so much that he said be would die before he would

ever have it put on again.

The apparatus consists of a wristband of iron, with an iron stud or post about three inches long standing up in it (pper e the thumb. A thin strap of iron passes around the ball of the thumb, attached to a pis ee of round iron, which runs back through a hole in the top of the post. Upon the end of this round iron is cut a series, and behind the post a nut is put on. When this nut is turned, the thumb is drawn backward. The instrument is strong enough to dislocate the thumb by this retraction. The greatest amount of suffering which man is able to endure can be inflicted upon the slave with this instrument, and no sear remains to reduce his value in the market. By a long

application the large nerves of the thumb become highly in flaned, and the most intense pain cases.

The poor boy whom I saw wearing it, perished under the first application. The a only became so inander the first application. The alony became so in-tense as to induce the loopaw. As soon as it was known, the narrament was semoved, and a physician employed; but his aid afforded no relief. Death came to release the suffering slave from the tyran.

THE STOCKS. Two pine planks, about two lashes in the knows

one foot in width, and two feet in length have each two semi-lunar notehes out in the odder the middle, just large enough to take in half of the ankle. One of these planks is applied to each side of the hankle, the edges of the planks are breattegether, and then wooden cleats, running across the planks, are fastened on with wooden pics or iron spikes. The saves are put in these stocks to prevent them from running away. They are so closely sitted in the ankle that the foot cannot be drawn out, made so strong that they cannot be broken, and so heavy that they cannot be dragged.

THE BELL.

The name does rot indicate that this is an instance.

THE BELL.

The name does not indicate that this is an instrument of muchs uffering—and yet the wearer finise it to be see. An iron belt passes around the loins—fastened over the spine with a lock, and a socket about half an inch in diameter. An iron cellar is put around the neek, with an iron ring about an juch in diameter, fastened to the cellar behind. A rod of round iron runs down through the ring at the back of the neck, and rests in the socket of the belt below. Above the neek this rod is split, and bent out in the shape of two horns, rising about a foot above the head. A cross piece of iron is fastened to the top of the horn, and from the centrop of the cross-piece the "bell"—a common cow bell—is suspended. The collar on the reck is often nearly as wice as the neck is long, and the upper edge somatimes is serrated—like a saw. Wherever the wearer turns his head, the collar chasses his neck. The belt is put on slaves that have been guilty of running away, so that they may be heard as they run if they make another attempt. Headers the apparatos is to leavy, and the horns so high and broad, that little progress can be made with it on, in the woods.

the instrument is not often applied, and I was the instrument is not often applied, and I was obliged to travel fourteen nules to see one is use. The slave who wore it was driving a mule in a cotton-gin. Whenever Cuffee raised his band to strike the mule the bell would sour d, and the animal was these warned of the invending the r. of the impending blow.

THE GAG.

THE GAG.

The gag is a piece of iron about three inches is length, one inch in withh at one end, half an inch at the other, and about one eighth of an inch is thickness. This instrument is put to the mon h, owe the torgue, with the nerrow end inside, while the wide end is left projecting through the lips. The outer and is inserted into a small trap of tron that passes over the mouth, the codes of which extend around to the back of the neck, where they are fastened together by a rivet or a publick. With this long, wide piece of non thus confined on the tongue, the slave is trait gagged, as he is unable to utter a syllable.

I saw the gag on a slave preacher, who, contray to his orders, had left his hut in the night and gone at into the woods to preach to some slave, who had

also left their huts without feave to go and hear him, it was dangerous to allow such liberly to slaves. But "Sambo" thought it his duty to preach in the mighter of the became a matter by it, as there was much religious it treat excited among the staves by his preaching. He had been severely published in various ways for his night-preaching, until his master's purious was exhausted, and he told bim that if he found him out again at midnight be would shoot him. But death, if met in the path of dury, had no ferrors for Sambo.

When the precipited hour, come his flambour blazed met in the path of duty, had no terrors for Sambo. When the appointed hour came his flamboan blazed on the stump, and words of carnest Christian counsel and convolution were cropping from his lips, when Mr. B., his master, draw near to the devout worshipers with his leaded rifle. With a stealthy step he advanced slowly through the dark pine woods until rearly within gunshot of his victim, when the cracking noise of some dry limbs under his feet startly the outer guard, and the slarm ran through the false-ling growd, reaching Sambo's car. Mr. B., halted and leaned against a tree while waring for the fears which his feetsteps had created to pass away. Sambo can the under grack. The musical tones of his voice, the Christian heroism exhibited in his realignation to his fate, the meral courage displayed in recognizing his superior chiquations to a higher power, the hearty responses which stose from his hearers as he counseled obedience to their masters and a patient cadurance of superior obligations of a higher power, the hearly responses which stose from his hearers as he counseled obedience to their masters and a patient cadurance of sufferings for their Heliventy Master's sake, touched the heart of Mr. B.—who was himself a professor of the same faith—and changed his purpose. He decided to retire silently, and wait until morning before punishing the disobedient slave. In the morning Sarabo was taken to the blacksmith to be gage ed. Af or the rough from had been thrust into his mouth, and fastened these, it was useless for him to run off in the night to preach again, for be could not speak a word. As I looked again, for be could not speak a word. As I looked again, for be could not speak a word. As I looked agon this preacher, thus co-apelled by his master to be damb, I could not avoid the reflection that, after all, his concilion was not unlike that of many of his Northern brethren—though it coubless causes less pain to be gaged with cotten than with iron. It is but just to say, however, that since the passage of the Nebraska bill the proportion of northern ministers that are gaged by the slave power is far less than it was before.

COTTON-PLANTER'S WHIP.

This is called the "cotton pla ter's whip" hecause the cotton planters say that this whip raises the cotton. The stock is covered with wreen hide, about four feet long, and is loaded with lead at the batt. The la-h is long, and heavily wrought into bard knots toward the long, and heavily wrought into hard knots seward the end with wire. The riff is so heavy and the lash is so long that the whipping-mester is obliged to twird it skillfully in the air refore he can countent its fulf force. Hence the labor of using this want is hard, and when several shandred lashes are ordered the shippers take turns.

The PADDLE.

This is made of a board, and is about three feet long and four inches wice. One end is shaved down for the handle, and the other end is bored fully fallighted august here. The radder is semestiment

of half-inch auger hees. The padde is sometimes applied to the back of a stave until all the skin is taken off by it, so that no sear will remain to reduce

the value of the slave in the market. . GANG-CHAIN.

This is a lorg ctair, rurning the whole length between the pairs of slaves marching in droves to the market. And the short chairs between each pair at fastened to the long gang chain, and to a strong from cellar, fastened by a padicak around the neck of each

There are other mass resorted to for punishing slaves, which I need not describe. They are confined in the "sugar-houses,"—made to walk the "tread" will "—and fastened together, or bound with "band will "—and fastened together, or bound with "band will "—and fastened together, or bound with "band will be a supplement of from any regular instrument of tottere, a master, or a mistices, or an overseer, in a fit of rage, will scize whatever weapon is at hand, and use it for this purpose. And the occasions, or the frequency of such inflictions depend on a thousand circumstances which cannot be foreseen, and which it would be useless for me to specify. I leave the subject as one of the mest unpleasant that came under my described the desired of the first total. observation during my southern tour.

Dr. Parsons has wikely aimed at the collection of facts illustrative of slave li.e, instead of attempting to act on the imagination of his reader by the relation of "thrilling incidents" His volume, however, is not destitute of parratives of this kind, as the following example will show:

B. S. of F. H., in South Carolina, owned a glast slave whose name was Dread. This slave was represented to me by one of the neighbors as a man of superior strength, both of body and mind, being nearly seven feet in high. There were forty slaves at work on the plantation of B. S. before Dread was added to the number, and this name was given him by the new nester on account of his un onamon physic, strength. The naxt year Dread was made overseer of the gang, and the management of the plantation was

The next year Dicad was made overseer of the geng, and the management of the plantation was wholly let to bis ease. The farm was well conducted under his supervision, and every thing went on smoothly and prosperously for several years. The task of every hand was always well and seasonably performed, without whipping. If a feeble woman was sick, or unable to accomplish her task alone, her had bad or brother was allowed to assist her; or if a weak feeble now, could not keen up with the gays.

before the property was allowed to assess the weak, feeble nan could not keep up with the gauge his friend was permitted to help him. This is a privite genore untomarily granted to slaves.

The fields of B. S. were new so much more productive than those of others around him, that the usighboring planters frequently sought advice of his colors. everteer, in relation to the management of their farms, thus cefering to his opinion and admixing that he powered more practical knowledge of agricultural matters than either themselves or their white overteers.

A gentleman well a quainted with Dreed told me hat he regarded him not only as much the ston cet, but bad the largest head," he remarked, "I

Drond had the largest head," he remarked, "I have ever seen - and I have seen Dealel W. biter; and his natural abilities were not infector to those of that Placed in a condition less humble than most slave take of the constitution is a number that the fel-and setted more like a free man. He did not always take off his cap and put it under his arm we seever met a white man in the streets, or energed his dwelling.

It was antural if at the white overscers on the sa-cunding plantations it ould be judicated his success-tand soon it began to be whis cred around the neigh-borhood that if Dread were so disposed he might be cone a lender is an insurection.

The slaveholders held a conference, and decided that it was necessary for B. S. to make an experiment that was let test the n.a. how of the giant slave, and ascertain whether he could be made as submissive as all slaves should be made, to I sure the safety of the mass slaves should be made, to I sure the safety of the mass of the safety of the safety

ters. Among the plane that were suggested to B. Second was to obtain another overseer, and put Dread to work under him in the lang; and if he expressed the least objection to the change to whip him assuredy and

A large, tall, stout Vankee was secured for a driver,